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SLUMBER SONG.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

Thou little child, with tender, clinging arms,
Drop thy sweet head, my darling, down and rest
Upon my shoulder, rest with all thy charms;
Be soothed and comforted, be loved and blessed.

Against thy silken, honey-colored hair
I lean a loving cheek, a mute caress;
Close, close I gather thee and kiss thy fair
White eyelids, slumber-soothed, that opens less.

Dear little head, that lies in calm content
Within the gracious hollow that God made
In every human shoulder, where he meant
Some tired head for comfort should be laid.

Most like a heavy-folded rose thou art,
In Summer's stir reposing, warm and still.
Dream thy sweet dreams upon my quiet heart;
I watch thy slumber, naught shall do thee ill.

—*Inter-Ocean.*

OLD JOHN BROWN.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE COURT JUST BEFORE RECEIVING SENTENCE OF DEATH.

John Brown's attempt to free the slaves of Virginia, made at Harper's Ferry in the autumn of 1859, was speedily suppressed, and he was put on trial for his life on the charge of treason, conspiracy to produce an insurrection, and murder. He appeared in the court room for the last time on the 2d of November, and just before being sentenced, on being asked if he had anything to say, made the following characteristic speech:

"I have, may it please the court, a few words to say. In the first place I deny everything but what I have all along admitted, of a design on my part to free slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter when I went into Missouri, and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moving them through the country, and finally leaving them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend murder or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection. I have another objection, that is, that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner in which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved, for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right, every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment. This court acknowledges, too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament, which teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do unto me I should do even so to them. It teaches me, further, to remember them that are in bonds as bound with them. I endeavored to act up to that inspiration. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respector of persons.

"I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor is not wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in the slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say let it be done.

"Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances it has been more generous than I expected; but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention, and what was not. I never had any design against the liberty of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason or incite slaves to rebel or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind.

"Let me say, also, in regard to the statements made by some of those who were connected with me, I hear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one joined me, but of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and then was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done."

"FOR HIS SOUL IS MARCHING ON."

They call thee hot-brained crazed, and mad,
But every word that falls
Goes straight and true, and hits the mark—
More sure than cannon balls;
Through sceptre-forms of boasted law,
It cuts its way complete,
And judge and jury too are tried
At God's great judgment seat.

Old man, farewell, they'll take thy life;
For dangerous enough,
In these our sweetly-pipin' times,
Are men of hero stuff.
We should tread soft above the fire:
That underneath us lie;
You'll crack the crust of compromise,
And set them spouting high!

Where Henry's cry for "Liberty"
Once sent its shivering thrill,
There's only room six feet by two
For heroes now to fill.
And o'er the spot the years will roll,
As spring its verdure weaves,
And autumn o'er the felon's grave
Shakes down its yellow leaves.

But not the spot six feet by two
Will hold a man like this;
John Brown will tramp the shaking earth
From Blue Ridge to the sea.
Till the strong angel comes at last,
And opes each dungeon door,
And God's Great Charter holds and saves
O'er all his humble poor.

And then the humble poor will come,
In that far distant day,
And from the felon's nameless grave
They'll brush the leaves away;
And gray old men will point the spot
Beneath the pine-tree shade,
Where old John Brown was laid.

—*Monthly Religious Magazine, Dec. 1859.*

Genius and brains are ever unappreciated by the Bourbon Democracy. Carl Schurz whose services for that party should have occasioned generous reward, has been laid on the shelf, and an ex-Confederate General Cockerell, will represent Missouri in the United States Senate after the 4th of March next. Defeated in the house of those whom he has conjured into power, poor Schurz is receiving hard knocks from all sides for his political shortcomings. Commenting on "Political Progoostiators" the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth* says:

"I suppose you have noticed that Bowles and Watterson have been here to spy out the political land, and let folks know what is to be done in the way of preemption. From the tone of the letters they sent to their papers I judge they did not find things so lovely as they wished, and their advice was not in first-rate demand. Watterson writes to his Louisville paper that to run the Democratic party brains are indispensable, and in Missouri they have the offer of brains, in Carl Schurz, but decline them; and prefer to be represented by almost any old played-out Confederate. Schurz, he contends, is the man who has given the power to the Democrats in Missouri, and has the brains, and yet they don't want him because he don't run with the machine. We like the frankness of the confession, and it has the merit of truthfulness, in part, at least. Schurz has brains, and he did play into the hands of the Democratic party; but just now I imagine that he and Watterson begin to see that brains were never put to much poorer use than when they helped the Missouri Democrats back into power. What is the use of brains to a fellow who foolishly plays into the hands of the old Bourbons of Democracy, I should like to know? He had better not have brains if that is what comes of them. They don't want brains, and they do want men to run with the machine, and in these two vital points Schurz made his mistake. Schurz and his friend Watterson proposed to reform a thing political by bringing back the Bourbon machine, with the 'Liberal' brains to guide and direct; but it don't work. Bowles in his letter says it don't work, and that 'they are building upon the mistakes and incapacities of their opponents rather than upon their own virtue,' which is also very good.

"The virtue of the Democratic party is much too slight a base for a political building, and, deficient as they are in brains, they evidently are not in danger of attempting to make a raise on any such foundation. The brains of Bowles, Watterson and Schurz are beginning to see this, but the idea of bragging over brains that couldn't see until Carl was licked down the back-stairs by the Missouri Democratic jackasses, with his 'brains' nearly dashed out, is the most ludicrous thing of the day. Carl Schurz, in his proper place, can be a power in this country, but as an ally of Bourbonism he is not in his proper place. If his recent experience has not satisfied him of this, he will be of little account anywhere. The Democratic party needed assistance to get into power, and they found it in the 'Liberal' movement; but they are so limited in the quality of brains that they are not going to permit the Liberals to draw pay for their services, preferring to take them at their word as having been actuated solely by motives of patriotism, which is a high honor, but not satisfactory to the recipients, who delight in high honors and pay, but prefer to leave the practice to others."

PEOPLE WITH DOUBLE-BALANCED FACES.—I was once sitting in a cool underground saloon at Leipsic while without, people were ready to die from the heat when a new guest entered and took a seat opposite me. The sweat rolled in great drops down his face, and he was kept busy with his handkerchief, till at length he found relief in the exclamation, "Fearfully hot!" I watched him attentively as he called for a cool drink for I expected every moment that he would fall from his chair in a fit of apoplexy. The man must have noticed that I was observing him, for he turned toward me suddenly, saying, "I am a curious sort of a person am I not?" "Why," I asked. "Because I perspire only on the right side." And so it was; the right cheek and the right half of his forehead were as hot as fire while the left side of his face bore not a trace of perspiration. I had never seen the like, and in my astonishment was about to enter into conversation with him regarding it's physiological curiosity, when his neighbor on the left broke in with the remark, "Then we are the opposites and counterparts of each other, for I perspire only on the left side." This, too was the fact. So the pair took seats opposite to each other, and shook hands like two men who had just found each other was his other half. "Well! this makes an end of natural history," exclaimed another guest, who had hitherto quietly gazed on this strange performance as though it were a play; and every one that had overheard what was said came to this novel wonder, "This makes an end of natural history!" This expression excited me to laughter, and involuntarily I exclaimed: "No, sir, this is just the beginning of natural history; for nature has many strange caprices even as regards her symmetry." I then mentioned the case of a man I had known in my boyhood, who, Janus-like, had two totally different faces—on one side laughing, on the other crying. Naturally I dreaded this strange double face, with its one side smooth, plump and comely, like a girl's cheek, while the other side was all scarred by small-pox. This side of the face denoted churlishness; while the other side wore a smile, that boded mischief. In this instance disease had been unsymmetrical.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

GEMS OF THOUGHT.—Love keeps no books. It has no accounts.

Every man desires to live long; but no man would be old.—*Swift.*

Alas! our young affections run to waste, or water but the desert.—*Byron.*

It is base to filch a purse, daring to embezzle a million, but it is great beyond measure to steal a crown. The sin lessens as the guilt increases.—*Schiller.*

Uphold truth when thou canst, and for her sake be hated; but know thy individual cause is not the cause of truth, and beware that they are not confounded.—*Goethe*

The golden moments in the stream of life rush past us, and we see nothing but sand; the angels come to visit us, and we only know them when they are gone.—*George Eliot.*

Our principles are the springs of our actions; our actions are the springs of our happiness or misery. Too much care, therefore, cannot be taken in forming our principles.—*Skelton.*

The way to escape sadness, when the light of one beautiful promise after another goes out, is to kindle in place thereof the light of one glorious reality after another.—*William R. Alger.*

A good man, who has seen much of the world, and is not tired of it says: "The grand essentials to happiness in this life are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

The ruins of old friendships are a more melancholy spectacle to me than those of desolated places. They exhibit the heart that was once lighted up with joy all damp and deserted, and haunted by those birds of ill-omen that only nestle in ruins.—*Campbell.*

The sure foundation of the state are laid in knowledge, not in ignorance; and every sneer at education, at culture, at book-learning, which is the recorded wisdom of the experience of mankind, is the demagogue's sneer at intelligent liberty, inviting national degeneracy and ruin.—*George William Curtis.*

M. D. Conway writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from London: "Joaquin Miller has had his abundant hair cropped, and in various respects looks so Anglicised that I fear he may lose some of his admirers. It is the supposed Mohawk element in Joaquin that the English admire passionately, and if he ever gets tamed down his publishers on this side of the water will, I fear, send fewer checks."

Guizot once made a joke—grave and serious, as became him. A lady requested his favor, when he was Minister, in behalf of a young gentleman who wanted an embassy. "But," said the lady naively, "it must not be more than twenty-five leagues from Paris." "Madame," said the Minister, "the first embassy vacant at Paris or the environs shall be given to your friend."

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Wendell Phillips' recent Faneuil speech sent by the distinguished orator.

Our thanks are due to Jas. D. Kennedy, Esq., now resident in Washington, for valuable public documents.

"The Situation South" by Civis is an article meriting careful perusal and consideration. Written by a clear headed, educated writer, a colored gentleman of dispassioned thought and purpose, we are sure no right thinking mind can fail to be impressed with the strong logic of this unanswerable statement.

The Worcester *Spy* thus nails a Democratic lie, in publication of the following correspondence:

WASHINGTON Jan. 18, 1875.

To the Hon. Charles Foster.

MY DEAR SIR: In the absence of my brother from the city, I wish to ask you if there is one word of truth in this statement which appears in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* to-day.

Very truly yours,
E. A. HOAR.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1875,

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of this date, covering the extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, which says: "The leader of those who by arguments, by coaxing, and almost by threatening, moved heaven and earth to make Mr. Foster violate his conscientious convictions of justice and duty was George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts."

In answer to your inquiry as to the truthfulness of this statement, I have to say that it is an entire mistake, from the beginning to the end.

Yours truly, C. FOSTER.

To the Hon. E. R. Hoar.

Thursday of last week, the 21st inst., the Washington *National Republican* says, that among the distinguished visitors on the floor of both Houses of Congress were U. S. Senator elect Pinchback and Hon. Fred'k Douglass. These gentlemen were warmly greeted by a number of members and friends; enjoying in the House, so states the *Republican*, "a hearty ovation."

Thursday evening, Senator Pinchback entertained at dinner, a. Willard's Hotel, Hon. Fred'k Douglass and Rob't Purvis Commissioner of the Freedman's Bank, and his son Dr. Purvis. Louisiana affairs being discussed, Mr. Douglass said, relative to the admission of Senator Pinchback to his seat in the U. S. Senate, the matter is no longer one of personal interest to Senator Pinchback or the people of Louisiana, but it is the cause of the colored American people. If Senator Pinchback was not seated, the injustice done him would be regarded as one against the entire colored people of the nation; whose representative was denied admittance to the Senate, not so much because of his complexion, as because he had American manliness and assertion, with discrimination and ability to dare maintain an idea clearly formed and expressed against whatever obstacles might interpose; and for this reason alone the rejection of Senator Pinchback would cause him to be deemed a martyr, which in view of the nearly one million colored votes now influencing the politics of the country, he, Mr. Douglass, did not think the Senate would have the unwisdom to do.

Of Freedman's Bank affairs Mr. Purvis stated that with careful and economical management, dollar for dollar can be realized for depositors in two or three years; but if the business is settled up hastily not over 20 per cent could now be realized. The dinner, from the prominent character of the gentlemen participating and their established reputation throughout the country, will thus be seen to have been significant.

SOLDIERS AND NOT POLITICIANS.

Reading the testimony of Capt. Allyn, Gen. Merrill and other army officers before the Congressional Investigating Committee on Wednesday and Thursday the Union loving citizen South, who rejoices in the results of the war secured in the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments and their declared consequences, cannot fail to have been impressed with the healthy glow of patriotism animating our nation's defenders in vindication of the cause for which they fought.

At a moment when trading politicians, an irresolute Congress, and a debauched and partisan press have contributed their utmost to aid the growth of a disloyal and wrongful public sentiment here, our country's soldiers, and not the politicians, appreciate the true situation; and conscious of the impending perils, menacing national peace and security, hesitate not with true soldierly directness to warn Congress and the American people of the danger and wretched condition of Southern affairs.

The reconstruction laws, the colored citizen's emancipation and enfranchisement, and the integrity of the Union on a republican basis are alike threatened and involved in the dangerous spirit existent here. This has been clearly detailed in the testimony given the Committee in the evidence of army officers.

Brave men, whose services on many a hard won field during the rebellion gave them cause to know for what they fought and the nation expended so much blood and treasure, are not so soon forgetful of their records, or ideas of justice and honor as to attempt that even, if it were possible, the politicians seek in the downfall of righteous measures of reconstruction, by a virtual subjugation of loyal expression in these States.

Bound by the dearest of all ties, honor and fame, to the integrity of the national government and maintenance of its laws, our country's gallant defenders utter too potent truths for their words not to be heeded in its councils.

There is abundant reason to believe from the private advices we receive from Washington that Senator Pinchback will be seated on his old credentials in the United States Senate by Wednesday or Thursday of next week. Should this be done the Republicans of Louisiana, and as Mr. Douglass remarks, the colored people of the nation, will rejoice and thanksgiving for justice rendered at last will gladden all hearts.

THE SITUATION SOUTH.

"Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd living of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbor, and near bred.
Bring me the fairest creature northward born
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles
And let us make incision for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine."

MR. EDITOR:—Not to be a Republican at this crisis in our national developement is to be, if not a rebel against the authority of Democratic government, at least recusant to the principles on which that authority rests. We are but too recently escaped from the danger and disaster of civil war to recognise any other veritable political party than that which merging all pre-existing shades of political opinion, coalesced for the preservation of national unity. Party organization, in its legitimate sphere, is simply the machinery by which public opinion controls the action of government for the attainment of certain ends. But as public opinion, affecting rather the policy than the principles of government is fluctuating, party organizations are necessarily ephemeral. Ordinarily the success of a party imperils no citizen's rights, because the aim of either party in a purely political contest is, through the prevalence of its peculiar ideas, to secure to *every* citizen the fullest enjoyment of the advantages to be derived from the exercise of rights common to all. But the period in which we live is exceptional, and to millions of American citizens, the success of the *soi-disant* Democracy is a synonym for national disaster. Nominally, two parties appear in the political arena; in reality, there is but one—the party of the Republic—confronting at the ballot-box the disarmed, paroled, but implacable enemies of the Union; enemies now in peace to the policy of impartial citizenship which is essential to a lasting concord between North and South, as they were in war to the principle of indissoluble union, the *sine qua non* of national strength. This fact, of which the hosts of citizens that in the Nort, East and West constitute the party of the Republic have but a faint idea, no one who has lived for any considerable length of time in the South can fail vividly to realise. It manifests itself in all the relations of social life, poisoning them with the venom of stifled sectional hate; but chiefly apparent wherever the negro dares to assert his claim to respectful consideration as a man, or his right to equal regard as a citizen. Then midnight murders by masked assassins or noonday massacres by White League desperadoes attest its virulence and furnish themes for indignant comment and denunciation to enlightened journalism; filling the public mind of the North with horror at its fiendish atrocities. Yet neither enlightened journalism nor the public mind appear to be aware that these outrages are endorsed by the majority of the whites throughout the South, or that they are the exponents of a rankling, Southern vindictiveness against a too powerful advocacy, wreaked upon seemingly helpless victims. Failing in a war waged on its part to keep the negro forever a slave, the South now threatens another war to exterminate him because he is a citizen; because, too, it knows that in peace as in war the negro's sympathies are with the party of the Republic. *But the party of the Republic does not sympathize with the negro;* from him the situation still demands a trust in the unknown rather than a reliance upon the known. Still, this want of sympathy which renders Republicanism a myth in the South and makes reconstruction hopeless, is the party's misfortune rather than its fault. It does not yet recognize the fact that the cause of the present anarchic condition of Southern society—the great mischief of the odious system within which Southern disloyalty intrenched itself, and which, if its black population were exterminated, would still render the South intractable—was not that slavery degraded humanity, vilified industrial pursuits and restricted the area of free labor; but that it debased the whites beneath the capacity of freemen, training them to prefer a despotism which creates classes, confers titles upon and accords special privileges to a few, rather than a republic which ignores class distinctions and attributes equal rights to all. So that, while the negro continued a slave only by compulsion, availing himself of every opportunity to change his condition, the whites of the South, through that inevitable retribution which even-handed justice inflicts, remain essentially servile. Originating in one idea, the necessity of free labor as the basis of a truly democratic government, and with a single purpose, the non-extension of slave territory, the party of the Republic has by the stern logic of events been led to conclusions which, although legitimate deductions from its premises, were nevertheless as entirely unforeseen as they were unsought by the party at its inception. These conclusions which could not be avoided by those citizens who were determined that, cost what it might, the Federal government should be maintained and the Union preserved, gave freedom to four millions of human beings, and invested them *de jure* with all the rights, privileges and immunities belonging to citizenship. It was but natural that an instinctive fealty should have bound these newly enfranchised citizens to defend the government which liberated them and to support the party—if permitted so to do—which had virtually espoused their cause. But painful experience since the cessation of hostilities between the South and the North has demonstrated even to their unwilling belief that while hoping to receive a full recognition and protection as citizens they have been tolerated as political non-descripts; and that they are indebted for the great boon which excited their deepest gratitude, not to any feeling of generous sympathy for their wrongs, but to the exigencies of a political crisis which afforded no other alternative of escape from domestic ruin and national disgrace. Hence it ought not to create surprise on the part of those whom they have regarded as allies and trusted as friends, if a fear should be found to exist on the part of the colored population of the South, lest, after all, their freedom prove illusory, their citizenship an abstraction, and that they have only escaped the Juggernaut of American slavery to be crushed between the upper and nether millstones of American freedom—Northern prejudice and Southern hate. Nor can we wonder that the Southern whites should defiantly repudiate the Constitutional Amendments which convert their former chattels into men, and the beings whom they still regard as slaves into citizens, when at the South what is known as the Republican party, outside of its platforms, ignores them as voting machines. So far, the party which has been instrumental in accomplishing so much for the preservation of the form of Republican government, and the extension of the putative area of freedom, has

"Builded better than it knew"

but, before it can accomplish its noble mission, it must disabuse itself of the idea that the negro is bound to it by a peculiar obligation. The emancipation and enfranchisement of the blacks were an acknowledgement of debt to human nature by the nation; and, as far as could be, acts of restitution to the negro, the substantial benefits of which enured not to him but to the nation. The principal of that debt can never be liquidated, but its accrued interest the party of the Republic is in honor bound to pay. Let it best secure for the negro a fair field of action as a man and a citizen and he will neither need nor ask any favors. Whenever public sentiment in the United States becomes sufficiently enlightened generally, not to tolerate any exception to the rule of the equality of citizens before the law, save such as results from the commission of crime, the black citizen, being no longer compelled to look to a particular party for protection in the possession and exercise of his civil rights, will be governed in his political affinities by as varied motives as other citizens. But until that time comes he will be obliged to seek protection from proscription, not in courts of justice but within the lines of partisan organization, or behind the shelter of Federal bayonets. So long too, whatever party shall administer the government in the interest of impartial liberty, will be regarded by us and adhered to as the palladium of national unity and equal citizenship. It is sure that this adhesion as a race to a political party, though not without a precedent in the history of American politics, is contrary to the fundamental principle of our polity and to the genius of our institutions; our political parties are not meant to be the exponents of class distinctions, but of differences of opinion, common to all classes of citizens in regard to public men and measures. Indeed the surest evidence of the pacification of the South and its genuine reconstruction would be a spontaneous division of its colored vote, arising from differing opinions in regard to political issues. But its colored citizens still cling to the Republican party as the ark of safety which is to bear them above the surges of civil strife until the *terra firma* of assured peace is reached. To them that party is still—though somewhat leaky—to use the memorable words of Fred. Douglass, "the deck: all else is the sea." So far, the dove of amnesty has returned without even a twig to indicate to them that the sea of troubles which everywhere throughout the South, since emancipation, threatens to engulph them, has abated. The situation is a grave one. Yet, though sorely beset by foes without and fears within, the colored citizen thanks God for his deliverance from bondage; and all that he asks is that his fellow countrymen, but especially the party of the Republic, will remember that he *is* an American citizen in the most comprehensive sense of the term. Standing before the bar of enlightened public opinion, with one hand raised to heaven and the other resting upon the United States the colored citizens plead, in the language of the poet:

"Freedom, in other lands scarce known to shine,
Pours out a flood of splendor upon *mine;*
I have as bright an interest in her rays
As ever Roman had in Rome's best days.
True freedom is where no restraint is known
That Scripture, justice, and good sense, disown,
Where only vice and injury are tied,
And all from shore to shore is free beside."

January 24, 1875. CIVIS.

The Vicksburg *Plain Dealer* of last Saturday comes to us on a half sheet. Cause, receipt of new type and office material for "an entire new dress." We rejoice to note our contemporary's success. "May it live long and prosper."

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

As we had reason to expect from the established character and reputation of the gentlemen composing the present Congressional Investigating Committee now in our city, their investigation into the condition of affairs here has thus far been most thorough and exact. Thursday was the fourth day's session of the Committee's labors, and the evidence of that day is of such startling importance that we here detail it in full.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR W. ALLYN

is an officer of the 16th U. S. Infantry. Has been fourteen years in the army. From the 7th of last September was stationed, up to within a recent period, at Colfax, Grant parish. Was made aware of the importance of the post by the statements of commanding officer. Was impressed with the fact that it was not a very pleasant or desirable station for an army officer on account of its isolation. Therefore, on his first arrival at Colfax he naturally sought for means, which he deemed might present themselves in improved condition of affairs, to effect his release from an irksome post. Looked about and was careful to note events. At Grand Echore, shortly after his arrival, he met on the steamboat a Mr. Cosgrove, the editor of the Natchitoches *Vindicator*, who very positively explained and assured him, the Captain, of the existence and operations of the White League. The white people of that section, said Cosgrove, had tried often and frequently to influence the negroes by bribes, fair promises, etc., to induce them to vote the white ticket, but always the negroes did otherwise and voted with the Republicans. The whites determined then to *force* what they could not accomplish otherwise and thus organized the White League. It is to work on the negroes fears; to terrorize them and *compel* their voting with the League or *not at all*. Mr. Cosgrove further stated that in the light of the success of their movement and the experience of to-day, his great regret was that in 1872 the U. S. troops had not been fired on and thus the Kellogg government not imposed and a speedier solution to present difficulties. Captain Allyn states that after this conversation he returned to Colfax very much displeased at the apparent prospect, from the remarks of the gentleman mentioned, of his being obliged to remain at such a post. Shortly after a congratulatory meeting was held in Colfax over the release of the Grant parish prisoners. It was attended by nearly all the persons from Grant parish who were connected with the Grant massacre in 1872. Two cowardly, brutal murders occurred after this meeting. The coroner was afraid to act upon plain evidence obtained in the inquest on the bodies. The murdered men were black. Finally the sheriff was induced to attempt the arrest of the guilty parties, these were known; had been seen and left the evidence of their bloody work in the scabbard and dirk knife found by the body of dead negro. He furnished the sheriff with a guard and the arrests were made. At the preliminary examination no person cognizant of the facts *dared to appear and testify.* Nobody was willing to thus jeopardize his own personal security. It was occasioned by fear of the result, sure to follow on removal of the troops, should they have done so. The two murdered colored men were named Foster and Cox. The fears of witnesses were reasonable. Had he, the witness, been in their place he would not have done so. After this very little trouble was reported except whenever court was held; the litigants, invariably coming armed, would occasion danger of disturbance especially when influenced by liquor. The next transaction of his own personal observation was that of a political meeting held on the 18th day of Sept. he believed—on Saturday—after the President's proclamation had been announced and made known as to Louisiana, for the purpose of securing the resignation of parish officials. The last speaker at this meeting had said to the excited and angry assemblage, "We must come armed prepared to overcome all resistance." In view of the President's proclamation and his, the witness', knowledge that all present at the meeting had of it, he regarded this language as a menace; therefore upon consultation with a prominent white gentleman at Colfax he concluded to address a letter to the chairman of the Democratic meeting, calling his attention to the language and the probable consequences if such a meeting assembled. The chairman replied that the assemblage would not be held. He knew the troops were bound to support the Kellogg government and a collision with them was not desirable. As to statements of the character of the Kellogg government the witness had heard them so often he gave them no special heed. He believed that the mob and not the Conservative Democratic party had control. So far as the press in that section was concerned it not only sustained but urged on the mob. He had an impression, but it was difficult for him to say, that the better portion of the party or the people did not reprobate the state of affairs. He thought this class was afraid. Didn't know, in answer to a question from Mr. Marr the Democratic, League attorney, of any public or private meetings held there by white people denouncing or attempting anything in the way of stopping scenes of violence. Didn't know as to what name these parties called themselves. They went under a combination of names. The white people so far as he could see were in no danger at any time of physical violence from the blacks. Knew of nothing else about the White League other than he detailed. Knew it was impossible for a fair, free and peaceable election in Grant parish. At Colfax, yes, because of encampment of U. S. troops; elsewhere in parish, no. The colored people were so terrorized by armed bands of men riding the parish, that a shot gun fired a half dozen times at night was sufficient to send them from their houses in hiding to the woods. As to whether in his opinion the troops could be safely withdrawn from the State, it is a question about which perhaps he ought not to express an opinion. If he were in command of the troops *he would not withdraw them.* If the troops were withdrawn a great many people would have to leave that country. Did not know of how many murders since the Colfax affair. Had been present at two elections preceding in '68 and '72. It would not have been safe for Congressman Frye as a Republican and private citizen to make speeches to negroes or any body else on such topics in that section. There was no society in that country to be ostracised from. Nobody would be harmed much to be ostracised from such society. The witness did'nt attend political meetings or hear the speeches himself, had always reports furnished him. To a question of Chairman Hoar relative to what would be the consequence of a black man's assault upon a white. The negro's life would be in danger immediately. As to the attitude of these people towards the general government, the witness viewing the question from his position, of integrity to the State as a part of the general government and obedience to both as the duty of good citizens, thought there was rife a spirit of recklessness and rebellion. The witness never saw in his history a condition of society similar to that in Grant parish. He was amazed and astounded. He thought from the large number of blacks who voted at Colfax that the blacks had a decided majority, but they said white Republicans could vote elsewhere in the parish than at Colfax the military encampment.

Capt. Allyn is a portly, soldierly gentleman of medium hight; very clear in his ideas and exact in his words as also pronounced in views. The next witness called was Lt. Donald McIntosh, an Indian officer, of the 7th U. S. Cavalry; he had been stationed at Shreveport with a company of cavalry. Was at Natchitoche on election day. Last October with some of his men and a United States Marshal he acted as a *posse comitatus* to make arrests of persons charged with violation of the enforcement act. It was impossible to obtain any civilian guides; found in all the parishes visited society upturned; no assistance was possible; those who would do so being afraid for their lives. About 27 arrests were made. The colored people thoroughly intimidated and acts of reported lawlessness and outrage upon them excessive. Lt. McIntosh is evidently a Cherokee Indian. Of tall commanding form and olive complexion of that tribe, his pronounced Indian features and appearance created something of a sensation among the grave men, witnesses, lawyers, the committee and representatives of the press present in the court room.

We regret that

GEN. MERRILL'S TESTIMONY,

of which we have copious notes, we are obliged to omit for want of space. The following extract illustrates its significance: In the North when a man was reported as unjust and unfair, and especially to ignorant or defenceless employees, he obtained disrepute; it affected both his business reputation and social standing. So far from such a public sentiment here, men boasted of their sharp practice upon the negro and were extolled and honored for doing disreputable acts. An instance typical of this fact was a case tried before a justice of the peace named Roach in DeSoto parish. A negro leased a piece of land on the following terms: He was to build a fence around the land, build a kitchen to the house, and give one-fifth the crop for the rent of the land. The negro had an ox, his wife had an ox, and he bought a horse, paying $10 cash and gave his note for $40, payable in January, 1875.

After the crop was made and one-fifth thereof paid for rent, the fence which had been built by the lessee accidently burned down. Suit was brought for non-building of the kitchen. The seller came and took away the horse and brought suit on the note, not yet due. Suit was also brought for $20 rent, four years past due, by another party. Judgement was rendered with costs in each case, and satisfied, amounting in all to about $200. The crop was valued at about $700. Citation was served the day after judgement. When the negro went for the balance he was informed that it was absorbed by the costs!

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

ADOPTED BY THE NEW ORLEANS ATHENÆUM LITERARY CLUB ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM WEEKS, LATE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28, 1875.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in his Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed associate and member, WILLIAM WEEKS, by a sudden and deplorable death; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Athenæum Club, do tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, with the trust that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and who has promised "to be a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless," will guard and protect her.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Weeks as an expression of the deep sentiments of the club; that the same be spread on our minutes, and copies sent, with the request for publication, to the New Orleans Louisianian, Baton Rouge Grand Era and New Orleans Republican.

J. HENRI BURCH,
Chairman;
M. S. ANTOINE,
G. T. RUBY,
Committee.

STAUB—A wonderful man is he of 69 Canal street; not content with a never exhausted supply of daily papers and illustrated Weeklies from all sections of the country, Staub has an excellent variety of books, which need only to be seen to be bought. All the magazines for February and a choice supply of valentines are among the latest of his literary feasts.

Our State Republican exchanges without exception have warmly commended the action of the Louisiana General Assembly in the reelection of Senator Pinchback. The Iberville *Republican*, Baton Rouge *Grand Era* and Donaldsonville *Chief* notably leading the Union van in earnest endorsement of the act. Taking at random these expressions of our State exchanges among the number that lay on our table, we have the following from the West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of the 23rd inst, to which as it expresses in brief the wishes and sentiments of Republicans everywhere throughout the State, we invite attention:

"The re-election of Senator Pinchback by the General Assembly last week was in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Republican State Convention in August last. Of course there was not a dissenting voice when the matter came up for action, which shows, if nothing else, that perfect harmony exists among the leading men of the party in New Orleans. Having been twice elected by the same body there can be no valid objection now to make against his right to a seat in the Senate of the United States. He has been defrauded of that right for two years by men who claimed to be Republicans and for no other reason than petty malice. Late telegrams announce that there will be no difficulty now in taking his place among the representatives of the people in the highest body known to the nation. Justice, though tardy, at times, will always assert her rights in the end, and so we congratulate Senator Pinchback upon his ultimate success.

"It will now be seen how far practice will square with precept. The sensitive Republican Senators who have refused to seat Mr. Pinchback upon the score of *morality*, when it is well known that *color* was the objection, will now be compelled to show their hands. Their treatment of him, now that he is politically their equal, will go far to show how much dependence can be placed upon their Republicanism. Talking so much of the civil and political rights of the colored man amounts to nothing, unless fully demonstrated by act and deed as well as words. Of one thing we are assured and that is Senator Pinchback is not a man to be slighted or insulted without giving, in all cases, as good as is sent; and should he feel himself aggrieved at any act of his brother Republican Senators in consequence of his color, his voice will be heard throughout the land denouncing their hypocrisy and faithlessness. We shall see."

THE WEEKS' HOMICIDE.

The heavy rain of last Saturday night and Sunday morning detained a number of gentlemen, Messrs. P. G. Deslonde, Chas. Baquie, Geo. Paris, J. W. Quinn, Wm. Weeks and W. G. Elliott, at the rooms of the Louisiana Club on 39 Villere street. While there Mr. Weeks, who was Assistant Secretary of State, got into a personal difficulty with Mr. Geo. Paris, State Tax Assessor, in which Weeks struck Paris a violent blow with a loaded revolver over the head, snapping the pistol at the same time, which from some cause failed to explode. Mr. Baquie interposing got Mr. Weeks out of the room, Messrs. Deslonde and Quinn going to Mr. Paris and assisting in staunching the rapid flow of blood resulting from his wound. While this was being done, Mrs Perkins, the landlady, from whose husband the club rented rooms in the lower portion of the house, spoke to Mr. Weeks; reminding him of his duties as a husband and father, to avoid disturbance and go away from the house by the alley-way, thus escaping all disposition of another collision with Mr. Paris. This Mr. Weeks seemingly assented to, but at the moment of leaving he unfortunately determined to go again through the rooms of the club and with brandished revolver, which neither persuasion nor attempted force from Mr. Baquie could induce him to give up, encountered Mr. Paris midway in the rooms. Mr. Baquie's testimony before the coroners jury on the following day, Monday, details the conclusion:

"Everybody had left the rooms but Mr. Deslonde, and I belive Mr. Ward, the bar-tender. Mr. Deslonde and myself proceeded to bathe Mr. Paris' head, when the back door flew open, and in rushed Mr. Weeks with his pistol in his hand. I rushed towards Weeks and I caught hold of him and tried to push him out of the room. Mr. Paris went to the centre of the room and drew a knife from the inside of his vest (witness recognized the knife), and rushed towards us; my life was then in danger, either from being shot by Mr. Weeks or cut by Mr. Paris; I abandoned Mr. Weeks, when Paris said, "Look out, Charley;" Paris plunged his knife in Weeks' right breast; I then caught Paris by the back of the neck, and Mr. Weeks tried to get away by passing through the back room; Mr. Paris followed through; I was trying to stop him; as Weeks was passing us, Paris struck him again with the knife; Weeks fell at the piano, and tried to get up, when he was struck again, he succeeded in getting up, and fell again in the front parlor, by the table, where he received the last cut. Weeks got up and ran out of the front door. Paris then turned around; he was frantic, and handed his knife to Mr. Deslonde saying with tears in his eyes, "Mr. Secretary of State, I am a man, and he wanted to kill me." As soon as I recovered from the emotion of the moment, I said to Mr. Deslonde, "Weeks must be dead, let us look up his body." Deslonde and I walked out and passed the body, lying near the gate, but I did not see it. We went to the corner and met Mr. Quinn, and I asked him. "Did you see Weeks?" He said "No." I remarked, "He must be dead somewhere; let us look for him." We returned to the house, and we discovered the body where it was lying, inside the gate. We took the body and placed it on the front gallery, blew a whistle to call a policeman, and assist in taking the body to the hospital."

The jury in accordance with the above testimony instructed the Coroner to make an affidavit of murder against Mr. Paris, which was done, and examination of the case had on Wednesday before Judge Evans, Recorder in the First District. The result of the examination continued from Wednesday until last evening is not known at the hour of our going to press. Mr. Weeks' funeral, which took place Monday evening from the residence of the deceased on Bienville street, was largely attended. Over a thousand persons being in procession and carriages. Berry Lodge No. 45 of F. A. A. Y. M. conducted the burial. The deceased having been P. M. of that Lodge. Mr. Weeks was about 33 years of age and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his deplorable loss.

THE LOUISIANA CLUB.

The following card published in the *Republican* of Thursday is sufficiently explanatory to need no comment from us. As the *Bulletin*, outside of New Orleans, is only known as the virulent and intensely partisan journal of the White League organization here, its utterances are necessarily accepted as perverted whenever references are made in its columns to Republicans:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Having seen in the *Bulletin* of today the charge that the Louisiana Club was composed of "negro politicians and drunkards, and that its headquarters were in a vile negro den on Villere street," we beg leave to submit the following list of members.

T. B. Stamps, C. F. Ladd, George T. Ruby, T. Morris Chester, A. Dejoie, L. J. Souer, W. J. Elliott, James W. Quinn, O. F. Hunsaker, P. B. S. Pinchback, C. C. Antoine, James Lewis, J. B. Gaudet, J. Sella Martin, J. H. Perkins, J. T. Newman, William G. Brown, F. C. Antoine, W. B. Barrett, Joseph Pinta, A. A. Corbin, William Weeks George Devezin, P. G. Deslonde, John Ray, James Ingraham, N. Underwood, Charles Montaldo, William L. Evans, A. F. Riard, J. A. Gla, Patrick Creagh, H. C. Meyers, A. E. Barber, J. Henri Burch, J. W. Roxborough.

Officers—F. C. Antoine, president; James Lewis, first vice president; J. H. Perkins, second vice president; L. J. Souer, secretary; H. A. Corbin, corresponding secretary; J. W. Quinn, treasurer. Executive committee—T. T. Allain, chairman; J. Sella Martin, John Ray, William Weeks, George T. Ruby.

That the unfortunate occurrence should be seized by the *Bulletin* and commented upon in such a slanderous manner, can only be accounted for, by attributing to that journal a partisan desire to manufacture statements against the Louisiana Club, on the ground that it is a Republican organization; and also for the purpose of prejudicing the congressional committee against Governor Kellogg, his appointees and officials. The members of this club can find no language to express the regret and sorrow they feel at the unfortunate rencontre between two men who up to the hour of death were friends; and share in the shock which the whole community feels at the sad occurence. For though such an event might have happened in any club, or even any household, they mourn over the tragic end of one of their members.

The above roll of membership will show that the Louisiana Club was not composed of negroes, as there were many white men members of it, nor of drunkards, as many of the highest officials of the State were also connected with it. The charge as to its having met in a den is abundantly disproved by the fact that the lower portion of a house in which resided one of the best colored families of this or any other city had been kindly granted to the club, mainly upon the ground that the membership consisted of such prominent men as are found on its rolls. And here it should be said that the family in no shape or form, nor under any circumstances, were connected with the club. The rooms having been rented to the club, under its entire control.

On behalf of the club.

H. A. CORBIN,
Corresponding Secretary.
New Orleans, January 27, 1875.

BURGLARY AND LARCENY.—The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fayerweather, corner Napoleon Av. and Dryades streets, was burglarized and robbery committed, between 2 and 3 o'clock A. M. last Monday morning. The thief succeeded in getting away with clothing, silver and plated spoons, shoes, provisions soap, etc. Failing to effect an entrance through the front window he went to the rear of the kitchen, broke bolts and bars, entered, lit a piece of candle and helped himself; while doing so he knocked over a chair, which aroused Mr. and Mrs. Fayerweather, the latter seizing a lamp rushed down stairs while Mr. F., not fully convinced that any one was in the house, opened the window and blinds noisily; on looking out he saw the thief approaching from the kitchen window; getting his pistol ready he fired and the man jumping, he thinks the burglar was wounded. Emptying two or three barrels of his revolver at the now retreating form of the thief Mr. Fayerweather hastened to the yard and thence went out the street round his grounds in pursuit of the burglar. Meanwhile Mrs. Fayerweather from her galleries up stairs firing her revolver, made things lively for the scoundrel, who got away with his booty despite the exertions of Mr. Fayerweather, who failed to discover the trace after leaving his grounds. An excellent watch dog, a large mastiff owned by Mr. Fayerweather, was evidently decoyed away at the time of the thief's entrance.

The *Science of Health* for February is like all the serials of this magazine an excellent number. It opens spicily with "What I know about Doctoring;" contains, also "Hygiene in Schools," a timely article needing special attention in this city: "Catarrh;" Popular Physiology illustrated; Diptheria, Cause and cure; "The Treatment of Sick People," a sensible practical direction; Maize or Indian Corn varieties, with Recipes for Cooking A Medical Education; Physicians for Schools; Effect of Fear on Health; Nice Christmas Dinner; How to Relieve the Poor; Food for the Timid; Clothing Children. The articles are all seasonable and practical. Now is a favorable time to subscribe. Only $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

A New Orleans minister recently married a couple, and at the conclusion of the ceremony remarked: "On such occasions as this it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we omit it." To this unclerical remark the indigant bridegroom very pertinently replied: "On such an occasion as this it is customary to give the minister ten dollars, but in this case we will omit it."

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B. T. WALSHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
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—DEALER IN—
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND
SILVERWARE,
No. 95 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 6, 1874.

Legislative Standing Committees.

SENATE.

Judiciary—Brewster, Dumont and Twitchell.

Finance—Wharton, Herwig, Twitchell and Masicot.

Militia—Detiege, Alexander and Crozier.

Enrollment and Engrossment—Masicot, Blunt, Herwig, Allain, Anderson, Stamps and Harper.

On Claims—Stamps, Whitney, Cage, Alexander and Harper.

On Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—Breaux, Landry and Pollard.

On Public Education—Brewster, Burch, Sailer, Harper, Kelso and Weber.

On Printing—Blackburn, Gla, Weber, Burch, and Kelso.

On Banks and Banking—Alexander, Allain, Green and Gla.

On Auditing and Supervising the Expense of the Senate—Herwig, Pollard, Breaux, Harper and Cage,

On Federal Relations—Landry, Whitney and Blunt.

On Penitentiary—Burch, Weber, Harper, Kelso and Chadburn.

On Corporations and Parochial Affairs—Twitchell, Kelso, Harper, Herwig and Wharton.

On Charitable Institutions—Kelso, Breaux, Crozier, Allain.

On Public Lands and Levees—Chadburn, Crozier, Twitchell and Blunt.

On Parks and Public Buildings—Cage, Twitchell, Harper, Anderson and Allain.

On Railroads and Internal Improvements—Sypher, Harper Herwig, Chadburn and Anderson.

On Health and Quarantine—Weber, Detiege, Alexander and Gla.

On Libraries—Blunt, Green and Landry.

On Pensions—Crozier, Whitney, Blunt, Weber and Pollard.

On Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation—Harper, Whitney, Cage, Stamps and Wharton.

On Retrenchment and Reform—Young, Brewster and Green.

On Elections—Allain, Weber, Blunt, Harper and Sypher.

On Metropolitan Police—Dumont, Alexander, Detiege and Stamps.

On Elections and Registration—Whitney, Crozier, Chadburn, Gla and Landry.

On Appointment—Pollard, Greene, Gla, Brewster and Whitney.

HOUSE.

Committee on Elections and Qualifications—W. G. Lane, of East Baton Rouge, chairman; Hill, of Ascension; Baker, of Bossier; Raby, of Natchitoches; Parker, of Jefferson; Yorke, of Carroll. One vacancy.

Committee on Claims—J. Ross Stewart, of Tensas, chairman; Lane, of East Baton Rouge; Poindexter, of Assumption; Triplet, of East Baton Rouge. Three vacancies.

Committee on Judiciary—C. W. Lowell, of Jefferson, chairman; Pierson, of Natchitoches; Baker, of Bossier; Levisse, of Caddo; Dewees, of Red River. Two vacancies.

Committee on Ways and Means—C. W. Lowell, of Jefferson, chairman; Mathews, of Tensas; Carville, of Iberville; Thomas, of Bossier; Butler, of Ascension; Biles, of St. Mary. Three vacancies.

Committee on Militia—John De Lacey, of Rapides, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Souer, of Avoyelles; Demas, of St. John the Baptist; Hunsaker, of St. James; Ray, of East Feliciana. Three vacancies.

Committee on Internal Improvements—F M Grant, of Morehouse, chairman; Wright, of Terrebonne; Randall, of Concordia; Dickenson, of St James. Three vacancies.

Committee on Corporations—J S Matthews, of Tensas, chairman; Marie, of Terrebonne; Connaughton, of Rapides; Matthews, of Tensas; Demas, of St John the Baptist. Two vacancies.

Committee on Banks and Banking—S R Pile, of St Mary, chairman; Guichard, of St Bernard; Crawford, of Rapides; Souer, of Avoyelles. Three vacancies.

Committee on Public Education—L W Baker, of Bossier, chairman; Jourdain, of Orleans; Gracien, of Orleans; Woods, of West Baton Rouge; Wright, of Terrebonne; Keating, of Caddo. Three vacancies.

Committee on Enrollment—H Demas, of St John the Baptist, chairman; Triplet, of East Baton Rouge; Ray, of East Feliciana; Hubeau, of Jefferson; Honore, of Point Coupee; Guichard, of St Bernard; Connaughton, of Rapides; Hunsaker, of St James; Murrell, of Madison. Two vacancies.

Committee on Public Printing—F Marie, of Terrebonne, chairman; Souer, of Avoyelles; Wilson, of East Baton Rouge; Drury, of Assumption; Ridgely, of Concordia. Two vacancies.

Committee on Parochial Affairs—L A Snaer, of Iberia, chairman; Raby, of Natchitoches; Davidson, of Iberville; Hill, of Ouachita; Parker, of Jefferson; Grant, of Morehouse; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Penitentiary—T A Woods, of West Baton Rouge, chairman; Wilson, of East Baton Rouge; Honore, of Point Coupee; Dixon, of St James; Marie, of Terrebonne. Two vacancies.

Committee on Federal Relations—Cain Sartain, of Carroll, chairman; Johnson, of De Soto; Sutton, of St Mary; Ward, of Grant; Yorke, of Carroll. Two vacancies.

Committee on Public Lands and Levees—E W Dewees, of Red River, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Cousin, of St Tammany; Milon, of Plaquemines. Three vacancies.

Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions—R. R. Ray, of East Feliciana, chairman; Jones, of Point Coupee; Jourdain, of Orleans; Yorke, of Carroll; Armstead, of West Feliciana; Stewart, of Tensas. Three vacancies.

Committee on State Library—George Drury, of Assumption, chairman; Tyler, of De Soto; Davison, of Iberville; Pile, of St. Mary; Crawford, of Rapides; Ward, of Grant; De Lacey, of Rapides. Four vacancies.

Committee on Contingent Expenses—O. F. Hunsaker, of St. James, chairman; Drury, of Assumption; Parker, of Jefferson; File, of St. Mary; Randall, of Concordia. Two vacancies.

Committee on Registration—William Murrell, of Madison, chairman; Poindexter, of Assumption; Keating, of Caddo; Thomas, of Bossier; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Pensions—J. L. Davidson, of Iberville, chairman; Levisse, of Caddo; Southard, of Ouachita; Raby, of Natchitoches; Ward, of Grant. Two vacancies.

Committee on Railroads—E. L. Pierson, of Natchitoches, chairman; Snaer, of Iberia; Marie, of Terrebonne; Keating, of Caddo; Stewart, of Tensas. Two vacancies.

Committee on Constitution—W. F. Southard, of Ouachita, chairman; Souer, of Avoyelles; Armstead, of West Feliciana; De Lacey, of Rapides; Ward, of Grant. Two vacancies.

Committee on Immigration—Henry Raby, of Natchitoches, chairman; Connaughton, of Rapides; Butler, Ascension; Gracien, of Orleans. Three vacancies.

Committee on Agriculture—L Butler, of Ascension, chairman; Lane, of East Baton Rouge; Ridgely, of Concordia; Hill, of Ouachita; Milon, of Plaquemines. Two vacancies.

Committee on Public Health and Quarantine—F B Wright, of Terrebonne, chairman; Ward, of Grant; Levisse, of Caddo; Hill, of Ascension. Three vacancies.

Committee on Public Buildings—A J Consin, of St Tammany, chairman; Parker, of Jefferson; Ward, of Grant; Raby, of Natchitoches; Hunsaker, of St James; Dewees, of Red River. Three vacancies.

Committee on Canals and Drainage—E Hubeau, of Jefferson, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Lowell, of Jefferson; Crawford, of Rapides; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Appropriations—L J Soner, of Avoyelles, chairman; Drury, of Assumption; Hunsaker of St James; Southard, of Ouachita. Three vacancies.

Committee on Rules—M Hahn, Speaker, chairman; Demas, of St John the Baptist; Mathews, of Tensas; Honore, of Pointe Coupee; Stewart, of Tensas; Dewees, of Red River; Hunsaker, of St. James.

Committee on Public and Private Land Claims—Joseph Connaughton, of Rapides, chairman; Hill, of Ouachita; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Retrenchment and Reform—A B Levisse, of Caddo, chairman; Baker, of Bossier; Guichard, of St Bernard; Southard, of Ouachita; Jourdain, of Orleans; Matthews, of Tensas.

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June 6, 1874.

BATON ROUGE TO THE FRONT.

MINUTES OF A MASS MEETING HELD IN THE CITY HALL, BATON ROUGE, JANUARY 18, 1875.

The meeting was called to order by Felix Berhel, and on motion Judge George P. Davis was chosen to preside. The chair explained the object of the meeting.

The president then called upon Mr. Berhel to read the following list of officers for the evening, chosen by the committee on organization, viz;

Vice presidents—George Bird, Alex Smith, Gustave LeBlanc, Hon. A. Williams, B. T. Beauregard, O. H. Foreman, Jacob Wilhams, John L. Johnson, John Parry, Jacob Shields, A. R. Holt, J. B. Collins, Hon. J. H. Burch, Hon. J. P. Wilson, Hon. E. D. Tripletti, Anthony Benjamin, Hon. W. G. Lane, Frank Anderson, L. Berhel, L. C. Lesage, Felix Jackson, Valcour Anderson, George Williams, Isadore Herron, Michael Sanders, Lafayette Scott, Charles Lehman, O. A. Rice, Alexander Ridley, John Heinpeter, G. M. Husted, R. Bertrand, Charles G. Pages, Molin Lange, John O'Connor, Robert Morris, L. A. Luller, Lafayette Smith, Alfred Martin, James McClintur, Aaron Johnson, Henry Quardo, Henderson Tuyley, R. P. Kennon.

Secretaries—Felix Berhel, Paul Bertrand.

Which on motion, was unanimously adopted.

Speeches were then made by Judge Davis, George A. Griffith, Esq., and Felix Berhel.

The following preamble and resolutions, prepared by the undersigned committee, were adopted by acclamation:

WHEREAS, The recent course pursued by the President of the United States, and the acts of the commanding officer of the United States army in this department respecting the present crisis in Louisiana affairs have been called in question; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to General P. H. Sheridan, for his bold and manly words and deeds in behalf of freedom, by which the blood of the oppressed has been staunched, and the rod of the oppressors broken, throughout the length and breadth of Louisiana; be it further

Resolved, That President Grant, General Sheridan, General Emory and General DeTrobriand, so far as each and all of them are responsible or accountable for their official acts to the American people, are worthy of high encomiums for the prompt and efficient action taken to insure domestic tranquility in the recent disturbed condition of this State, and that we cordially approve of their acts as in perfect keeping with the objects had in view by all the written constitutions of all civilized States, and that we recognize their action as proof positive of their distinguished ability as well as their unyielding fidelity to the imperishable principles of free government.

Resolved, That our sincerest thanks are due to his Excellency President U. S. Grant for the firm, sagacious and statesmanlike course pursued by him from the beginning with reference to the misfortunes that have tried Louisiana as no State has been tried, and that under his wise administration we hail with joy the day when every citizen of Louisiana shall feel that he is free in deed as well as in law.

Resolved, That our thanks are particularly due to the Hon. Senator West, our worthy representative upon the floor of the United States Senate, as well as to Senators Morton and Logan, for the able manner in which they have championed the cause of freedom when jeopardized in Louisiana, and that it is with especial pride that we hear notes of freedom re-echoed from Faneuil Hall, as of old, from the eloquent lips of Wendell Phillips, as well as from the many other great lights and strong guards of American independence.

George P. Davis, Felix Berhel, George Bird, Anthony Benjamin, Aug. Williams, Alex Smith, committee on resolutions.

It was further resolved that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the New Orleans *Republican*, the LOUISIANIAN, and Baton Rouge *Grand Era* for publication.

After giving three cheers for Generals Grant and Sheridan, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE P. DAVIS, President.

FELIX BERHEL, PAUL BERTRAND, Secretaries.

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Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

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Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

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Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

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Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore,

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Roussean and Religious.

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St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

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Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

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Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

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St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.

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St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

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Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

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Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

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Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
33 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 19
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 House Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thailia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gaiunie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochelle streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poplus streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Odd's Pier
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*183 " Derbigny and Canal streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 16, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 4, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Anthony
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and Palm streets
414 " Poet and Urquhart street
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart street
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*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
614 Poland street Car Station
615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine street

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